



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>A61K 38/39 // C07K 14/78</b>		<b>A2</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 99/49885</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 7 October 1999 (07.10.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/06445			(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, MX, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).
(22) International Filing Date: 26 March 1999 (26.03.99)			
(30) Priority Data:			
60/079,783 27 March 1998 (27.03.98) US			
60/106,170 29 October 1998 (29.10.98) US			
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(54) Title: THE USE OF ISOLATED DOMAINS OF TYPE IV COLLAGEN TO MODIFY CELL AND TISSUE INTERACTIONS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The instant invention provides methods and kits for inhibiting angiogenesis, tumor growth and metastasis, and endothelial cell interactions with the extracellular matrix, involving contacting the tumor or animal tissue with at least one isolated type IV collagen NC1 <math>\alpha</math> chain monomer. In a specific embodiment of the invention, the isolated domain of type IV collagen comprises the NC1 (<math>\alpha</math>1), (<math>\alpha</math>2), (<math>\alpha</math>3), or (<math>\alpha</math>6) chain monomer, or protein constructs having substantially the same structure as the NC1 (<math>\alpha</math>1), (<math>\alpha</math>2), (<math>\alpha</math>3), or (<math>\alpha</math>6) chain monomer.</p>			

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## **The Use of Isolated Domains of Type IV Collagen to Modify Cell and Tissue Interactions**

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### **Cross Reference**

The present application is a continuation in part of U.S. Patent Applications SN 60/106,170 filed October 29, 1998; 60/079,783 filed March 27, 1998; and 09/183,548 filed  
10 October 30, 1998, which is a continuation of U.S. Application No.08/800,965 filed February 18, 1997, now U.S. Patent No. 5,856,184, which is a continuation of U.S. Application No.08/497,206 filed June 30, 1995 now U.S. Patent No. 5,691,182, all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

### **Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to methods and kits for inhibiting angiogenesis, tumor growth and metastasis, and endothelial cell interactions with the extracellular matrix.

### **Background of the Invention**

20 Angiogenesis, the process of formation of new blood vessels, plays an important role in physiological processes such as embryonic and postnatal development as well as in wound repair. Formation of blood vessels can also be induced by pathological processes involving inflammation (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and arthritis) or neoplasia (e.g., cancer) (Folkman, 1985, Perspect, Biol. Med., 29, 10). Neovascularization is regulated by  
25 angiogenic growth factors secreted by tumor or normal cells as well as the composition of the extracellular matrix and by the activity of endothelial enzymes (Nicosia and Ottinetti, 1990, Lab. Invest., 63, 115).

During the initial stages of angiogenesis, endothelial cell sprouts appear through gaps in the basement membrane of pre-existing blood vessels (Nicosia and Ottinetti, 1990, *supra*; Schoefl, 1963, Virehous Arch, Pathol. Anat. 337, 97-141; Ausprunk and Folkman, 1977, Microvasc. Res. 14, 53-65; Paku and Paweletz, 1991, Lab. Invest. 63, 334-346). As  
5 new vessels form, their basement membrane undergoes complex structural and compositional changes that are believed to affect the angiogenic response (Nicosia, et. al., 1994, Exp. Biology, 164, 197-206). Early planar culture models have shown that basement membrane molecules modulate the attachment, migration and proliferation and organizational behavior of endothelial cells (Nicosia, et. al., 1994, *supra*). More recent  
10 studies with three-dimensional aortic culture models that more closely simulate angiogenic conditions during wound healing in vivo suggest that basement membrane is a dynamic regulator of angiogenesis whose function varies according to its molecular components (Nicosia, 1994, *supra*).

A common feature of all solid tumor growth is the requirement for a blood supply.  
15 Therefore, numerous laboratories have focused on developing anti-angiogenic compounds based on growth factors and their receptors. While this approach has led to some success, the number of growth factors known to play a role an angiogenesis is large. Therefore, the possibility exists that growth factor antagonists may have only limited use in treating cancer since tumors and associated inflammatory cells likely produce a wide variety of  
20 factors that can induce angiogenesis.

In this regard, a strategy that targets a common feature of angiogenesis, such as endothelial cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix (ECM), might be expected to have a profound physiological impact on tumor growth in humans. This notion is supported by the fact that antagonists of specific ECM cell adhesion receptors such as  $\alpha v\beta 3$  and  $\alpha v\beta 5$

integrins can block angiogenesis. Furthermore, the  $\alpha v\beta 3$  integrin is expressed most prominently on cytokine -activated endothelial and smooth muscle cells and has been shown to be required for angiogenesis. (Varner et al., Cell Adhesion and Communication 3:367-374 (1995); Brooks et al., Science 264:569-571 (1994)). Based on these findings, a potentially powerful new approach to anti-angiogenic therapy might be to specifically target critical regulatory domains within distinct ECM components.

The basement membrane (basal lamina) is a sheet-like extracellular matrix (ECM), which is a basic component of all tissues. The basal lamina provides for the compartmentalization of tissues, and acts as a filter for substances traveling between tissue compartments. Typically the basal lamina is found closely associated with an epithelium or endothelium in all tissues of an animal including blood vessels and capillaries. The basal lamina components are secreted by cells and then self assemble to form an intricate extra-cellular network. The formation of biologically active basal lamina is important to the development and differentiation of the associated cells.

Type IV collagen has been shown to be a major structural component of basement membranes. The protomeric form of type IV collagen is formed as a heterotrimer made up from a number of different subunit chains called  $\alpha 1(IV)$  through  $\alpha 6(IV)$ . Up to now, six genetically distinct  $\alpha$ -chains belonging to two classes with extensive homology have been identified, and their relative abundance has been demonstrated to be tissue specific. The type IV collagen heterotrimer is characterized by three distinct structural domains: the non-collagenous (NC1) domain at the carboxyl terminus; the triple helical collagenous domain in the middle region; and the 7S collagenous domain at the amino terminus. (Martin, et. al., 1988, Adv. Protein Chem. 39:1-50; Gunwar, et. al. 1991, J. Biol. Chem. 266:14088-14094).

The capability of expression of recombinant  $\alpha$ (IV) NC1 domains provides the opportunity to study the effect of specific domains on many biological processes, such as angiogenesis, tumor metastasis, cell binding to basement membranes, and assembly of Type IV collagen molecules.

5

### Summary of the Invention

The instant invention provides methods and kits for inhibiting angiogenesis, tumor growth and metastasis, and endothelial cell interaction with the extracellular matrix, each method comprising contacting the tumor or animal tissue with an one or more isolated type  
10 IV collagen NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha$ 1,  $\alpha$ 2,  $\alpha$ 3, and  $\alpha$ 6 NC1 chain monomers.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

**Figure 1** illustrates the effects of NC1 (Hexamer) and 7S domains of Type IV collagen at  
15 a 50  $\mu$ g/ml concentration on angiogenesis from mouse thoracic aorta organ cultures.

**Figure 2** illustrates the effects of 7S domain of Type IV collagen on angiogenesis from mouse thoracic aorta organ cultures. The domain concentrations employed in this experiment were 0  $\mu$ g/ml (control); 0.5  $\mu$ g/ml; 5  $\mu$ g/ml and 50  $\mu$ g/ml.

**Figure 3** illustrates the effects of NC1 (Hexamer) domain of Type IV collagen on  
20 angiogenesis from mouse thoracic aorta organ cultures. The domain concentrations employed in this experiment were 0  $\mu$ g/ml (control); 5  $\mu$ g/ml and 5  $\mu$ g/ml and 50  $\mu$ g/ml.

**Figure 4** are photographs of mouse thoracic aorta segments embedded in Matrigel (EHS basement membrane matrix, Collaborative Biomedical Products, Bedford, MA) at 5 days of culture. Control specimen (0  $\mu$ g/ml of NC1 (Hexamer) and 7S domains) exhibited

growth of microvessels from the cultured tissue into the matrix (Figure 4A). In contrast, angiogenesis was inhibited in specimens cultured with 50  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  of 7S domain (Figure 4B) and NC1 (Hexamer) domain (Figure 4C).

**Figure 5** is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the in vivo effect of IV injection of recombinant ( $\alpha 1$ ) type IV collagen monomer on angiogenesis using fibrin implants in rats.

**Figure 6** is a graphical representation of data demonstrating that the recombinant ( $\alpha 1$ ) and ( $\alpha 2$ ) NC1 monomers inhibit the bFGF-induced increase in angiogenic index in vivo.

**Figure 7** is a graphical representation of demonstrating the dose response effect of recombinant ( $\alpha 2$ ) NC1 monomer on the bFGF-induced increase in total blood vessel branch points in vivo.

**Figure 8** is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the dose response effect of recombinant ( $\alpha 2$ ) NC1 monomer on the bFGF-induced increase in angiogenic index in vivo.

**Figure 9** is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the dose response effect of recombinant ( $\alpha 2$ ) NC1 monomer on the bFGF-induced increase in angiogenic index in vivo.

**Figure 10** is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the effect of recombinant ( $\alpha 1$ ) and ( $\alpha 2$ ) NC1 monomers on mean CS-1 melanoma tumor weight in vivo.

**Figure 11** is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the dose response effect of recombinant ( $\alpha 2$ ) NC1 monomer on mean CS-1 melanoma tumor weight in vivo.

**Figure 12** is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the effect of recombinant ( $\alpha 1$ ), ( $\alpha 2$ ), and ( $\alpha 4$ ) NC1 monomers on mean HT1080 tumor weight in vivo.

Figure 13 is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the effect of recombinant ( $\alpha 1$ ), ( $\alpha 2$ ), ( $\alpha 3$ ) and ( $\alpha 5$ ) NC1 monomers on mean HEP-3 tumor weight in vivo.

Figure 14 is a graphical representation of data demonstrating human endothelial cell adhesion to immobilized NC1  $\alpha$  monomers.

5 Figure 15 is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the effect of soluble  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 2$  NC1 monomers on human endothelial cell adhesion to pepsinized collagen type IV.

Figure 16 is a graphical representation of data demonstrating the effect of isolated recombinant NC1 monomers on human endothelial cell migration in vitro.

Figure 17 A-F provides the sequences of each type IV collagen  $\alpha$  chain monomer.

10

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Within this application, unless otherwise stated, the techniques utilized may be found in any of several well-known references such as: *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (Sambrook, et al., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press), *Gene Expression*  
15 *Technology* (Methods in Enzymology, Vol. 185, edited by D. Goeddel, 1991. Academic Press, San Diego, CA), "Guide to Protein Purification" in *Methods in Enzymology* (M.P. Deutscher, ed., (1990) Academic Press, Inc.); *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications* (Innis, et al. 1990. Academic Press, San Diego, CA), *Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.* (R.I. Freshney. 1987. Liss, Inc. New York,  
20 NY), and *Gene Transfer and Expression Protocols*, pp. 109-128, ed. E.J. Murray, The Humana Press Inc., Clifton, N.J.).

As used herein, the term Type IV collagen domain encompasses the group of molecules including the non-collagenous NC1 domain (Hexamer) and 7S collagenous domains, as well as NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers.



The invention comprises methods for using Type IV collagen NC1  $\alpha$ -monomers (ie:  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$ ), which are defined to include such monomers isolated from any multicellular organism or produced via recombinant protein expression from a gene encoding such a monomer from any multicellular organism, and also to encompass various  
5 modifications, additions, and/or deletions to such monomers.

In one aspect, the present invention provides methods and kits for inhibiting angiogenesis in an animal tissue comprising contacting the tumor or animal tissue with an amount effective to inhibit angiogenesis of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated type IV collagen NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer selected from the group consisting of  
10  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods and kits for inhibiting tumor growth in tissue comprising contacting the tumor or tissue with an amount effective to inhibit tumor growth of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated type IV collagen NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  
15  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods and kits for inhibiting tumor metastasis in tissue comprising contacting the tumor or tissue with an amount effective to inhibit metastasis of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated type IV collagen NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ ,  
20 and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides methods and kits for inhibiting endothelial cell interactions with the extracellular matrix in tissue comprising contacting the tumor or tissue with an amount effective to inhibit endothelial cell interactions with the

extracellular matrix of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated type IV collagen NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.

The NC1-encoding domain of each of the six  $\alpha$  chain cDNAs has been cloned into  
5 a vector for recombinant protein expression as previously described (Sado et al., *Kidney Intl.* 53:664-671 (1998), incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). The vectors are used to stably transfect human kidney 293 cells, which produce the recombinant protein. The DNA and deduced amino acid sequences of the recombinant type IV collagen alpha chain monomers produced as described are shown in Figure 17A-F. The first 17 amino  
10 acids corresponds to a BM40 signal sequence (which is cleaved from the mature protein), to facilitate protein secretion. All the secreted proteins (ie: mature proteins) start with the sequence APLA followed by the affinity tag, DYKDDDDK at the amino terminus. This tag facilitates purification and identification of the material, and does not interfere with biological activity of the recombinant NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer.

15 The type IV collagen NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers can be produced by any method known in the art, including using recombinant DNA technology or biochemical peptide synthesis technology, or by isolating the NC1 domains from animal sources, such as from basement membrane sources such as bovine lens capsule and bovine kidney glomeruli. (Peczon et al., *Exp. Eye Res.* 30:155-165 (1980); Langeveld et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*  
20 263:10481-10488 (1988); Gunwar et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:14088-14094 (1991))

In practicing the invention, the amount or dosage range of type IV collagen NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers employed is one that effectively inhibits angiogenesis, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, and/or endothelial cell-extracellular matrix interactions. An inhibiting

amount of NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers that can be employed ranges generally between about 0.01  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  body weight and about 10  $\text{mg/kg}$  body weight, preferably ranging between about 0.05  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  and about 5  $\text{mg/kg}$  body weight.

The NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers may be administered by any suitable route, including  
5 orally, parentally, by inhalation spray, rectally, or topically in dosage unit formulations containing conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants, and vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes, subcutaneous, intravenous, intraarterial, intramuscular, intrasternal, intratendinous, intraspinal, intracranial, intrathoracic, infusion techniques or intraperitoneally. In preferred embodiments, the NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers are  
10 administered intravenously or subcutaneously.

The NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers may be made up in a solid form (including granules, powders or suppositories) or in a liquid form (*e.g.*, solutions, suspensions, or emulsions). The NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of the invention may be applied in a variety of solutions. Suitable solutions for use in accordance with the invention are sterile, dissolve sufficient  
15 amounts of the NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers, and are not harmful for the proposed application.

The NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers may be subjected to conventional pharmaceutical operations such as sterilization and/or may contain conventional adjuvants, such as preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, buffers etc.

For administration, the NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers are ordinarily combined with one  
20 or more adjuvants appropriate for the indicated route of administration. The compounds may be admixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, stearic acid, talc, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulphuric acids, acacia, gelatin, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone,

and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and tableted or encapsulated for conventional administration. Alternatively, the compounds of this invention may be dissolved in saline, water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, carboxymethyl cellulose colloidal solutions, ethanol, corn oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, tragacanth gum, and/or various  
5 buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well known in the pharmaceutical art. The carrier or diluent may include time delay material, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate alone or with a wax, or other materials well known in the art.

The present invention may be better understood with reference to the  
10 accompanying examples that are intended for purposes of illustration only and should not be construed to limit the scope of the invention, as defined by the claims appended hereto.

#### **Example 1 – In Vitro Effect on Angiogenesis**

With modifications, the procedures of Nicosia and Ottinetti (1990), *supra*, and  
15 Nicosia, et. al. (1994), *supra*, were utilized for experiments designed to test the effect of Type IV collagen on angiogenesis under *in vitro* conditions. The model has been used to study the effects of growth factors and extracellular matrix molecules on the angiogenic response and employs aortic rings cultures in three-dimensional collagen gels under serum-free conditions. These experiments are outlined below.

#### **A. Methods**

20

Experiments were performed with 1-3 month old Swiss Webster male mice. Following anesthesia, the thoracic aorta was excised under aseptic conditions and transferred to sterile MCDB 131 sterile growth medium (Clonetics, San Diego, CA) containing antibiotics. Fat was dissected away from the aorta and approximately six to

eight 1 mm thoracic segments were obtained from each specimen. Segments were transferred to 48 well tissue culture plates. The wells of these plates were layered with 100 microliters of Matrigel (EHS basement membrane, Collaborative Biomedical Products, Bedford, MA) prior to transfer of the aortic segments. The Matrigel was diluted 1:1 with MCDB 131 growth medium prior to use. The segments were centered in the wells and an additional 100 microliters of Matrigel was then placed over the specimens. The aortic segments were therefore embedded in the basement membrane matrix. Each well then received 300 microliters of MCDB 131 growth medium. The plates were placed in an incubator maintained at 37° C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Specimens were observed daily over a 7 day period. Newly growing microvessels were counted using an inverted phase microscope at various times during the culture period, but data is expressed at 3 and 5 days of culture. To test for the effect of Type IV collagen on angiogenesis, domains at known concentrations were mixed with the Matrigel and with the MCDB 131 growth medium. Fresh MCDB 131 growth medium (plus and minus collagen domains) was changed every 3 days.

## B. Results

After establishing the time course of angiogenesis under control conditions (Matrigel plus MCDB 131 growth medium), experiments were performed using various concentrations of Type IV collagen (isolated from bovine lens) NC1 (hexamer) and 7S domains. Data represents the analysis of at least 3 specimens per experimental condition. In the first experiment (**Figure 1**), analysis indicated that at a concentration of 50 µg/ml, NC1 domain and 7S domain significantly inhibited angiogenesis as monitored at 3 and 5 days of culture. In the second experiment, various concentrations of these domains were

analyzed. As indicated in Figure 3, 7S domain at 50 µg/ml again significantly inhibited angiogenesis at 3 and 5 days. Inhibition was reduced at 5 and 0.5 µg/ml concentrations. As indicated in Figure 2, NC1 domain was less effective in blocking angiogenesis as compared to that observed in the first experiment (Figure 1), although it was still  
5 effective. In addition, as compared to the 7S domain, there was less of a correlation between concentration and inhibitory action.

Figure 4A-C are photographs of mouse thoracic aorta segments embedded in Matrigel (EHS basement membrane matrix, Collaborative Biomedical Products, Bedford, MA) at 5 days of culture in the presence or absence of 50 µg/ml of Type IV collagen  
10 domains. The control specimen (no domains) exhibited growth of microvessels from the cultured tissue into the matrix (Figure 4A). In contrast, angiogenesis inhibition was observed in tissues cultured in the presence of 50 µg/ml of 7S (Figure 4B) and NC1 (Hexamer) domain (Figure 4C).

15 **Example 2. Subcutaneous fibrin implant angiogenesis**

Recombinant human type IV collagen NC1 ( $\alpha 3$ ) monomer (Sado et al., Kidney International 53:664-671 (1998)) was injected intravenously in Fisher 344 rats containing fibrin implants surgically placed subcutaneously, a modified version of the method described by Dvorak et al ( Lab. Invest. 57(6):673-686 (1987)). The implants were then  
20 removed and directly analyzed using an inverted microscope. The analysis involved counting the number of blood vessels that had grown into the fibrin in the control and experimental group.

Briefly, 4 fibrin implants were surgically implanted subcutaneously into Fisher 344 rats (2 dorsal and 2 ventral sides). The average rat weight was approximately 125 grams.

Three rats (EXP) were given tail vein injections of either control (fibrin alone), 100  $\mu$ l of 100  $\mu$ g/ml of 7S domain of type IV collagen (approximately 0.80 mg/kg body weight), 100  $\mu$ l of 100  $\mu$ g/ml of type IV collagen hexamer (approximately 0.80 mg/kg body weight), or recombinant collagen type IV NC1 ( $\alpha$ 3) monomer at a concentration of 1.26 mg/ml in PBS (120  $\mu$ g protein, or approximately 0.96 mg/kg body weight) and 3 rats (C) were given 100  $\mu$ l tail vein injections of PBS. Injections of recombinant protein were given every other day for five doses. The injection schedule was as follows:

Day 1: (implant day) injection and remove blood sample (EXP and C)  
 Day 3: Injection (EXP and C)  
 Day 5: Injection and remove blood sample (EXP and C)  
 Day 7: Injection (EXP and C)  
 Day 9: Injection and remove blood sample (EXP and C)  
 Day 11: Remove and fix implants (save blood sample) (EXP and C)

The results of one experiment were as follows:

2 week in vivo experiment:

Control (fibrin alone)	about 66 BV
7S domain of type IV lens collagen (100 $\mu$ g/ml)	None
Hexamer of type IV lens collagen (100 $\mu$ g/ml)	None
Monomer ( $\alpha$ 3)	None

The results are shown as the mean number of blood vessels per implant. The results of this study demonstrate that isolated domains of type IV collagen, including the  $\alpha$ 3 monomer, can significantly inhibit capillary growth in the in vivo fibrin clot implant model. In subsequent experiments, the inhibitory effect was occasionally seen to attenuate with time, suggesting that higher dosages or more frequent injections might be even more effective.

A similar experiment was conducted using recombinant human type IV collagen NC1 ( $\alpha$ 1) monomer (100  $\mu$ l of a 1  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l solution; approximately 0.80 mg/kg body weight)

and comparing the number of blood vessels that had grown into the fibrin at day 11 of treatment relative to the control group. Three rats per group were analyzed with each rat having 4 implants. These experiments demonstrated that administration of the  $\alpha 1$  monomer significantly inhibited capillary growth in the in vivo fibrin clot implant model  
5 (Figure 5).

**Example 3. Recombinant NC1 ( $\alpha 2$ ) domain inhibits angiogenesis in vivo**

We next tested the effects of systemic administration of soluble NC1  $\alpha$ -chain  
10 monomers in the chick embryo CAM angiogenesis assay.

Angiogenesis was induced in the CAMs of 10 day old chick embryos with bFGF as described (Brooks et al., Cell 92:391-400 (1998)). Twenty four hours later the embryos were systemically treated with various concentrations of recombinant NC1  $\alpha$ -chain monomers, in a total volume of 100  $\mu$ l of sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Two  
15 days later the embryos were sacrificed and the filter discs and CAM tissues removed. Angiogenesis was quantitated by counting the number of angiogenic blood vessel branch points in the confined area of the filter disc. The Angiogenic Index is defined as the number of branch points from experimental treatment minus control treatment.

In initial experiments, recombinant  $\alpha 1$  or  $\alpha 2$  NC1 domains were injected at a  
20 concentration of 50  $\mu$ g per embryo. At this concentration, the NC1 domains were shown to be highly toxic as demonstrated by greater than 90% embryo cell death. However, at lower doses they were well tolerated and showed potent anti-angiogenic activity. A total of 6 individual angiogenesis experiments were conducted with the NC1 domains. However, in two experiments, the bFGF induction was low, making it difficult to interpret



the results. The NC1  $\alpha$ 2 domain appeared to be more consistent and potent than the  $\alpha$ 1 NC1 domain at inhibiting angiogenesis. In fact, systemic administration of 30  $\mu$ g of NC1  $\alpha$ 2 consistently inhibited angiogenesis by greater than 90% (Figures 6-9), as measured by inhibition of the bFGF-induced increase in the angiogenic index and the mean number of blood vessel branch points. In contrast, NC1  $\alpha$ 1 domain showed variable inhibitory activity (0%-50%) throughout the experiments.

**Example 4. Recombinant NC1 domain inhibits melanoma tumor growth in vivo:**

Since the growth of all solid tumors depends on angiogenesis to provide nutrients for its continued expansion, reagents that have the capacity to inhibit angiogenesis may significantly inhibit tumor growth. Therefore, we tested the effects of recombinant NC1 domains of type IV collagen for their effects on tumor growth in vivo.

To test the effects of NC1 domains on tumor growth in vivo, we utilized the chick embryo tumor growth assay. Briefly, single cell suspensions of 3 distinct tumor types were applied to the CAM of 10 day old chick embryos. The tumors included CS-1 Melanoma cells ( $5 \times 10^6$ ), HT1080 human fibrosarcoma cells ( $4 \times 10^5$ ) and Hep-3 human epidermoid carcinoma cells ( $2 \times 10^5$ ). The embryos were injected systemically with varying concentrations of NC1  $\alpha$ -chain monomers 24 hours later. The embryos were next allowed to incubate for a total of 7 days, at which time they were sacrificed. The resulting tumors were resected and wet weights determined. A total of 6 tumor growth assays were conducted with the 3 distinct tumor types. A single injection of 10  $\mu$ g NC1  $\alpha$ 2 domain inhibited CS1 melanoma tumor growth by approximately 70% relative to control (Figure 10). In similar experiments, dose response curves were completed with CS-1 tumors.

Systemic administration of NC1  $\alpha 2$  resulted in a dose-dependent inhibition of CS-1 melanoma tumor growth in vivo with a maximum inhibition following a single dose at 30  $\mu\text{g}$  (Figure 11). Systemic administration of NC1  $\alpha 1$  also inhibited CS-1 tumor growth but it was variable and in some experiments failed to inhibit tumor growth (See Figure 10).

5 In similar experiments, NC1  $\alpha 2$  inhibited HT1080 human fibrosarcoma tumor growth by approximately 50% after a single systemic injection of 30  $\mu\text{g}$ , while NC1  $\alpha 1$  and  $\alpha 4$  had no effect (Figure 12). Finally, systemic administration of NC1  $\alpha 2$  (30.0  $\mu\text{g}$ ) and  $\alpha 3$  inhibited Hep-3 human epidermoid carcinoma tumor growth by approximately 40% and 60% respectively, and  $\alpha 1$  inhibited Hep-3 tumor growth by approximately 30%, while  
10 NC1  $\alpha 5$  domain failed to inhibit tumor growth (Figure 13).

We conclude from these in vivo studies that tumor growth can be inhibited by isolated NC1  $\alpha$ -chain monomers. These molecules can thus be used alone, or to complement the use of existing anti-tumor agents, in providing enhanced and more effective anti-tumor therapy.

15

**Example 5. Immobilized NC1 domains support human endothelial cell adhesion**

In order for new blood vessels to form, endothelial cells must have the capacity to adhere and migrate through the ECM. Moreover, this endothelial cell-ECM interaction may facilitate signal transduction events required for new blood vessel formation.  
20 Therefore, since type IV-collagen is an ECM protein which is known to support cell adhesion, we tested the ability of the NC1 domains to support endothelial cell attachment.

Microtiter plates were coated with 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  of purified NC1 domains followed by incubation with 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) to block non-specific interactions.

Human endothelial cells (ECV304) were then allowed to attach to the immobilized NC1 domains for 1 hour. Non-adherent cells were removed by washing and attached cells were quantified by measuring the optical density (O.D.) of crystal violet eluted from attached cells. Data bars represent the mean  $\pm$  standard error of the O.D. from triplicate wells.

5           Immobilized NC1  $\alpha$ 2,  $\alpha$ 3, and  $\alpha$ 6 domains supported endothelial cell adhesion while NC1  $\alpha$ 1,  $\alpha$ 4, and  $\alpha$ 5 domains promoted little if any cell adhesion (**Figure 14**). Soluble NC1  $\alpha$ 1 ( $\alpha$ 1) and  $\alpha$ 2 ( $\alpha$ 2) inhibited endothelial cell adhesion to pepsinized collagen type IV by approximately 50% (**Figure 15**).

10           Taken together, these findings demonstrate that isolated, recombinant NC1 domains from the  $\alpha$ 1,  $\alpha$ 2,  $\alpha$ 3, and  $\alpha$ 6 chains of collagen type IV can mediate human endothelial cell adhesion and/or inhibit endothelial cell adhesion to ECM proteins in vitro, and suggest that the potent anti-angiogenic and anti-tumor activity of the isolated NC1 domains is due to disruption of endothelial cell interaction with the extracellular matrix that are necessary for angiogenesis.

15

#### **Example 6. Endothelial Cell Migration**

Invasive cellular processes such as angiogenesis and tumor metastasis also require cellular motility. Thus we evaluated the ability of isolated NC1 domains to support human endothelial cell migration in vitro. These experiments were conducted essentially  
20 according to the methods in Brooks et al., J. Clin. Invest. 99:1390-1398 (1997).

The results of these experiments indicate that NC1  $\alpha$ 2,  $\alpha$ 3, and  $\alpha$ 6 domains can support human endothelial cell migration in vitro, while  $\alpha$ 1,  $\alpha$ 4, and  $\alpha$ 5 domains showed little if any capacity to support endothelial cell migration (**FIG 16**).

**Example 7. Efficacy in Lewis lung in vivo tumor**

The above studies indicated that specific domains of collagen type IV can promote cell migration in vitro. Thus, we evaluated the ability of NC1 domains to support  
5 endothelial cell migration in vivo.

The  $\alpha$  (IV) NC1 domain hexamer, isolated by enzymatic digestion of bovine lens capsule basement membrane by known protocols (Peczon et al., Exp. Eye Res. 30:155-165 (1980)) was tested in the metastatic Lewis lung mouse tumor model using a standard  
10 protocol which is considered to be a good model of both metastasis and angiogenesis of lung tumors. (See for example, Teicher et al., Anticancer Res. 18:2567-2573 (1998); Guibaud et al., Anticancer Drugs 8:276-282 (1997); Anderson et al., Cancer Res. 56:715-718 (1996)).

Each study consisted of an untreated control group and six treatment groups. There were ten animals per treatment group with 40 mice in the control. In each study, all  
15 treatment was administered intravenously once every 2 days for 7 doses starting one day after tumor inoculation. Dosages of  $\alpha$  (IV) NC1 hexamer were either 100  $\mu$ g/mouse or 200  $\mu$ g/mouse. In the Lewis lung study, the tumor cell inoculum was  $1 \times 10^6$  viable cells. All animals were weighed twice a week throughout the study. Starting one day after the last treatment, 5 mice were periodically sacrificed from each control group to measure  
20 pulmonary tumor burden. The experiment was terminated at day 14 when the lungs of the control animals had sufficient tumor mass to provide meaningful evaluation. At that time, the lungs of all remaining animals were excised, weighed, and the number of tumor foci greater than 2 mm in diameter counted. The resulting data showed that both dosages of  $\alpha$  (IV) NC1 hexamer significantly reduced the number of visible lung metastases (Mann-

Whitney Rank Sum Test,  $p < 0.05$ ), with 8 visible lung metastases in the control, vs. 5 (100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$ ) and 4 (200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$ ), and the 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$  dosage reduced the lung weights from a median of 520 mg in controls to a median of 462 mg in experimental, while the median lung weight of mice treated with 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$  was 620 mg.

5 Other in vivo studies demonstrated that tumor cell metastasis to the lung can be reduced by 50% or more using intravenous injections of the Type IV collagen domains in murine B16 melanoma, human A375SM melanoma xenografts. Furthermore, injection of the NC1 hexamer also significantly reduced the number of lung tumors in separate Lewis Lung tumor studies.

10

We conclude from all of the above studies that angiogenesis, tumor growth and metastasis, and endothelial cell adhesion to the ECM, can be inhibited by isolated, recombinant domains of type IV collagen. The present invention is thus broadly applicable to a variety of uses which include inhibition of angiogenesis and treatment of  
15 diseases and conditions with accompanying undesired angiogenesis, such as solid and blood-borne tumors including but not limited to melanomas, carcinomas, sarcomas, rhabdomyosarcoma, retinoblastoma, Ewing sarcoma, neuroblastoma, osteosarcoma, and leukemia.

The invention is further applicable to treating non-tumorigenic diseases and  
20 conditions with accompanying undesired angiogenesis, including but not limited to diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, retinal neovascularization, choroidal neovascularization, macular degeneration, corneal neovascularization, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia, epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, Vitamin A deficiency, contact lens overwear, atopic

keratitis, superior limbic keratitis, pterygium keratitis sicca, sogrens, acne rosacea, phlyectenulosis, syphilis, Mycobacteria infections, lipid degeneration, chemical burns, bacterial ulcers, fungal ulcers, Herpes simplex infections, Herpes zoster infections, protozoan infections, Kaposi's sarcoma, Mooren ulcer, Terrien's marginal degeneration, marginal keratolysis, traum, systemic lupus, polyarteritis, Wegeners sarcoidosis, scleritis, Steven's Johnson disease, radial keratotomy, sickle cell anemia, sarcoid, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, Pagets disease, vein occlusion, artery occulsion, carotid obstructive disease, chronic uveitis, chronic vitritis, Lyme's disease, Eales disease, Bechets disease, myopia, optic pits, Stargarts disease, pars planitis, chronic retinal detachment, hyperviscosity syndromes, toxoplasmosis, post-laser complications, abnormal proliferation of fibrovascular tissue, hemangiomas, Osler-Weber-Rendu, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, ocular neovascular disease, osteoarthritis, chronic inflammation, Crohn's disease, ulceritive colitis, psoriasis., atherosclerosis, and pemphigoid. See U.S. Patent No. 5,712,291)

The invention is also broadly applicable to methods for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis, reduction of scar tissue formation, reduction of complications due to cell adhesion in organ transplants, and the inhibition of lymphocyte adhesion and mobility.

While the fundamental novel features of the invention have been shown and described, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details illustrated may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention. For example, various modifications, additions. and/or substitutions can be made to the type IV collagen  $\alpha$  monomer chains that would be encompassed by the invention. It is the intention, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the following claims:

## We Claim:

1. A method for inhibiting angiogenesis in an animal tissue comprising contacting the tumor or animal tissue with an amount effective to inhibit angiogenesis of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen  
5 selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.
2. A method for inhibiting tumor metastasis in tissue comprising contacting the tumor or tissue with an amount effective to inhibit tumor metastasis of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.
- 10 3. A method for inhibiting tumor growth in tissue comprising contacting the tumor or tissue with an amount effective to inhibit tumor growth of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.
4. A kit for practicing the method of claim 1 comprising:  
15     a. an amount effective to inhibit angiogenesis in an animal tissue of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers,  
and  
      b. instructions for using the amount effective of isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain  
20 monomers of type IV collagen to inhibit angiogenesis in an animal tissue.
5. A kit for practicing the method of claim 2 comprising:  
      a. an amount effective to inhibit tumor metastasis in tissue of an isolated domain of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain

monomers of type IV collagen selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers and

b. instructions for using the amount effective of isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen to inhibit tumor metastasis in an animal tissue.

5 6. A kit for practicing the method of claim 3 comprising:

a. an amount effective to inhibit tumor growth in tissue of an isolated domain of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers and

10 b. instructions for using the amount effective of isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen to inhibit tumor growth in an animal tissue.

7 The method of claim 1 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 1$  chain monomer.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV  
15 collagen is the  $\alpha 2$  chain monomer.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 3$  chain monomer.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 6$  chain monomer.

20 11 The method of claim 2 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 1$  chain monomer.

12. The method of claim 2 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 2$  chain monomer.



13. The method of claim 2 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 3$  chain monomer.
14. The method of claim 2 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 6$  chain monomer.
- 5 15 The method of claim 3 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 1$  chain monomer.
16. The method of claim 3 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 2$  chain monomer.
17. The method of claim 3 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV  
10 collagen is the  $\alpha 3$  chain monomer.
18. The method of claim 3 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha 6$  chain monomer.
19. A method for inhibiting endothelial cell interaction with the extracellular matrix in an animal tissue comprising contacting the tumor or animal tissue with an amount effective  
15 to inhibit endothelial cell interaction with the extracellular matrix of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.
20. A kit for practicing the method of claim 19 comprising:
- a. an amount effective to inhibit endothelial cell interaction with the  
20 extracellular matrix in an animal tissue of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers, and

b. instructions for using the amount effective of isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen to inhibit endothelial cell interaction with the extracellular matrix in an animal tissue.

21. The method of claim 19 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV  
5 collagen is the  $\alpha$ 1 chain monomer.

22. The method of claim 19 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha$ 2 chain monomer.

23. The method of claim 19 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha$ 3 chain monomer.

10 24. The method of claim 19 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen is the  $\alpha$ 6 chain monomer.

25. A method for inhibiting tumor metastasis in tissue comprising contacting the tumor or tissue with an amount effective to inhibit tumor metastasis of a polypeptide composition comprising an isolated NC1 hexamer of type IV collagen.

15 26. A method for inhibiting tumor growth in tissue comprising contacting the tumor or tissue with an amount effective to inhibit tumor growth of a polypeptide composition comprising an isolated NC1 hexamer of type IV collagen.

27. A kit for practicing the method of claim 25 comprising:

a. an amount effective to inhibit tumor metastasis in an animal tissue of a  
20 polypeptide composition comprising an isolated NC1 hexamer of type IV collagen, and

b. instructions for using the amount effective of isolated NC1 hexamer of type IV collagen to inhibit tumor metastasis in an animal tissue.

28. A kit for practicing the method of claim 26 comprising:

- a. an amount effective to inhibit tumor growth in an animal tissue of a polypeptide composition comprising an isolated NC1 hexamer of type IV collagen, and
- b. instructions for using the amount effective of isolated NC1 hexamer of type IV collagen to inhibit tumor growth in an animal tissue.
- 5 29. A method for treating an angiogenesis-mediated disease or condition in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal with an angiogenesis-mediated disease or condition an amount effective to inhibit angiogenesis of a polypeptide composition comprising one or more isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomers of type IV collagen selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$ ,  $\alpha 3$ , and  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomers.
- 10 30. The method of claim 29 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen comprises the  $\alpha 1$  NC1 chain monomer.
- 31 The method of claim 29 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen comprises the  $\alpha 2$  NC1 chain monomer.
32. The method of claim 29 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV
- 15 collagen comprises the  $\alpha 3$  NC1 chain monomer.
33. The method of claim 29 wherein the isolated NC1  $\alpha$  chain monomer of type IV collagen comprises the  $\alpha 6$  NC1 chain monomer.
34. The method of claim 45 wherein the angiogenesis-mediated disease or condition is selected from the group consisting of solid and blood-borne tumors, diabetic retinopathy,
- 20 rheumatoid arthritis, retinal neovascularization, choroidal neovascularization, macular degeneration., corneal neovascularization, retinopathy of prematurity., corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma., retrolental fibroplasia, epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, Vitamin A deficiency, contact lens overwear, atopic keratitis, superior limbic keratitis,

pterygium keratitis sicca, sogrens, acne rosacea, phlyctenulosis, syphilis, Mycobacteria infections, lipid degeneration, chemical burns, bacterial ulcers, fungal ulcers, Herpes simplex infections, Herpes zoster infections, protozoan infections, Kaposi's sarcoma, Mooren ulcer, Terrien's marginal degeneration, marginal keratolysis, traum, systemic  
5 lupus, polyarteritis, Wegeners sarcoidosis, scleritis, Steven's Johnson disease, radial keratotomy, sickle cell anemia, sarcoid, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, Pagets disease, vein occlusion, artery occulsion, carotid obstructive disease, chronic uveitis, chronic vitritis, Lyme's disease, Eales disease, Bechets disease, myopia, optic pits, Stargarts disease, pars planitis, chronic retinal detachment, hyperviscosity syndromes, toxoplasmosis, post-laser  
10 complications, abnormal proliferation of fibrovascular tissue, hemangiomas, Osler-Weber-Rendu, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, ocular neovascular disease, osteoarthritis, chronic inflammation, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis., atherosclerosis, and pemphigoid.

15

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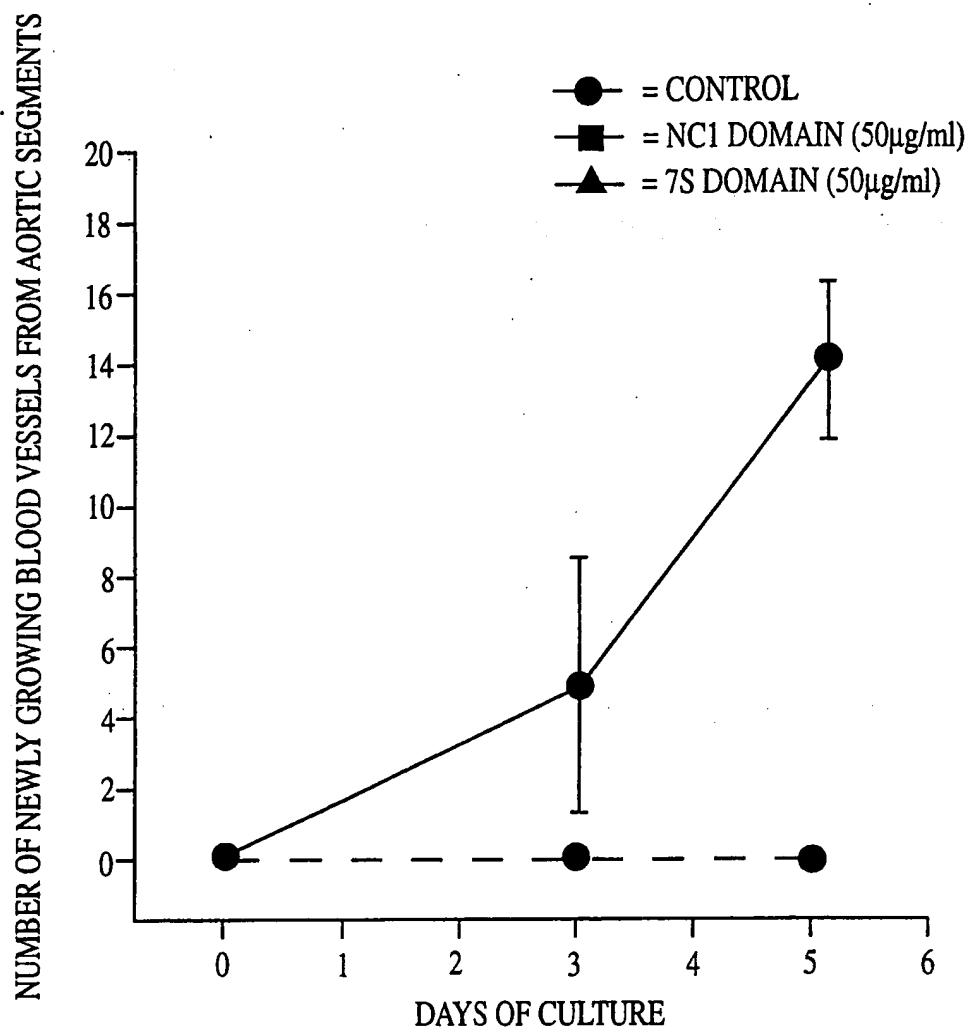


FIG. 1

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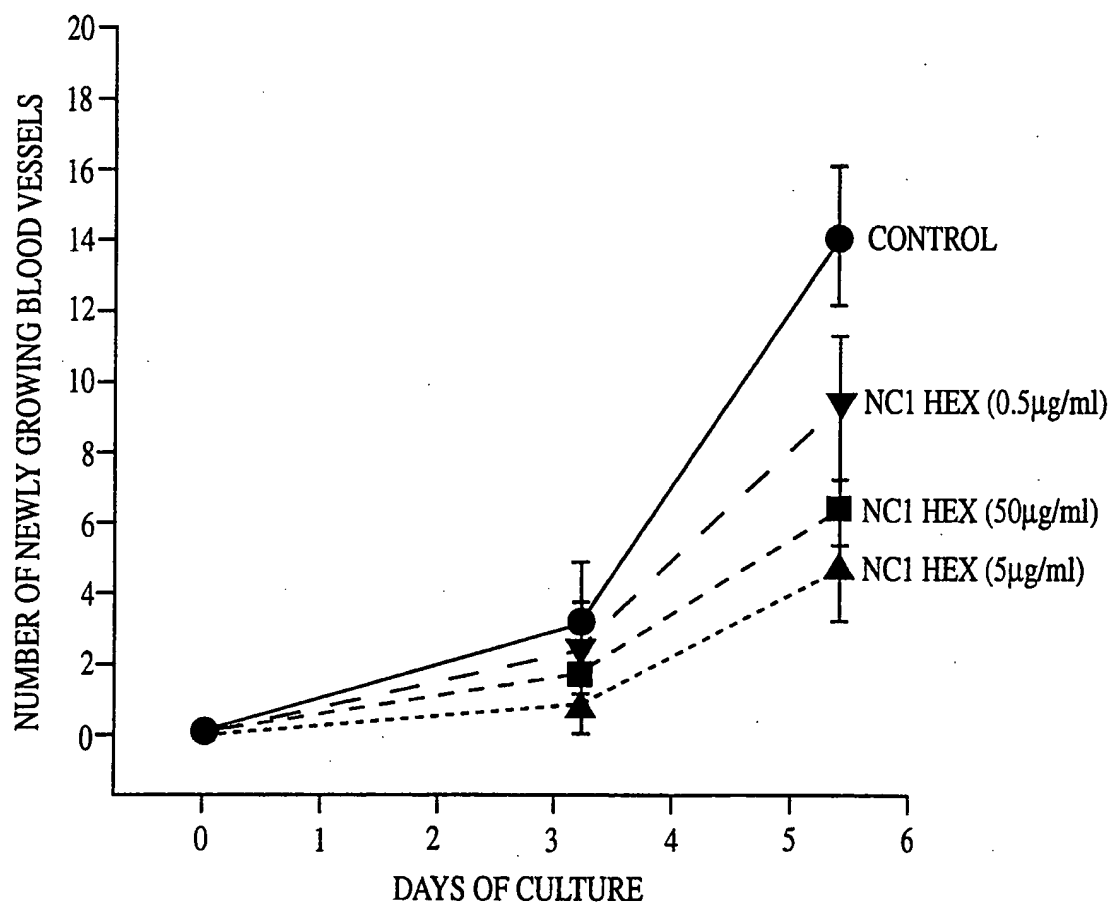


FIG. 2

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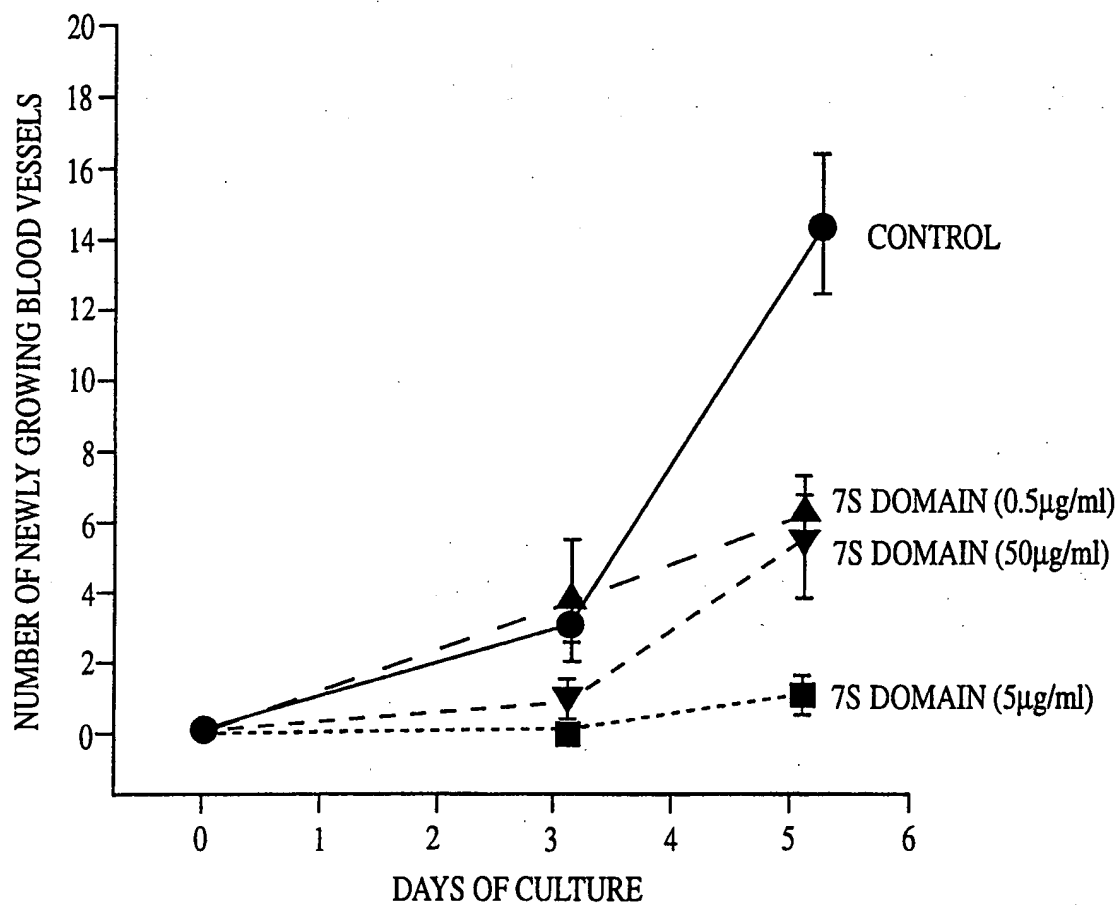
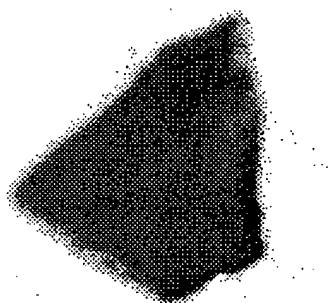


FIG. 3

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CONTROL  
FIG. 4a



7S DOMAIN (50 $\mu$ g/ml)  
FIG. 4b



NCI DOMAIN (50 $\mu$ g/ml)  
FIG. 4c



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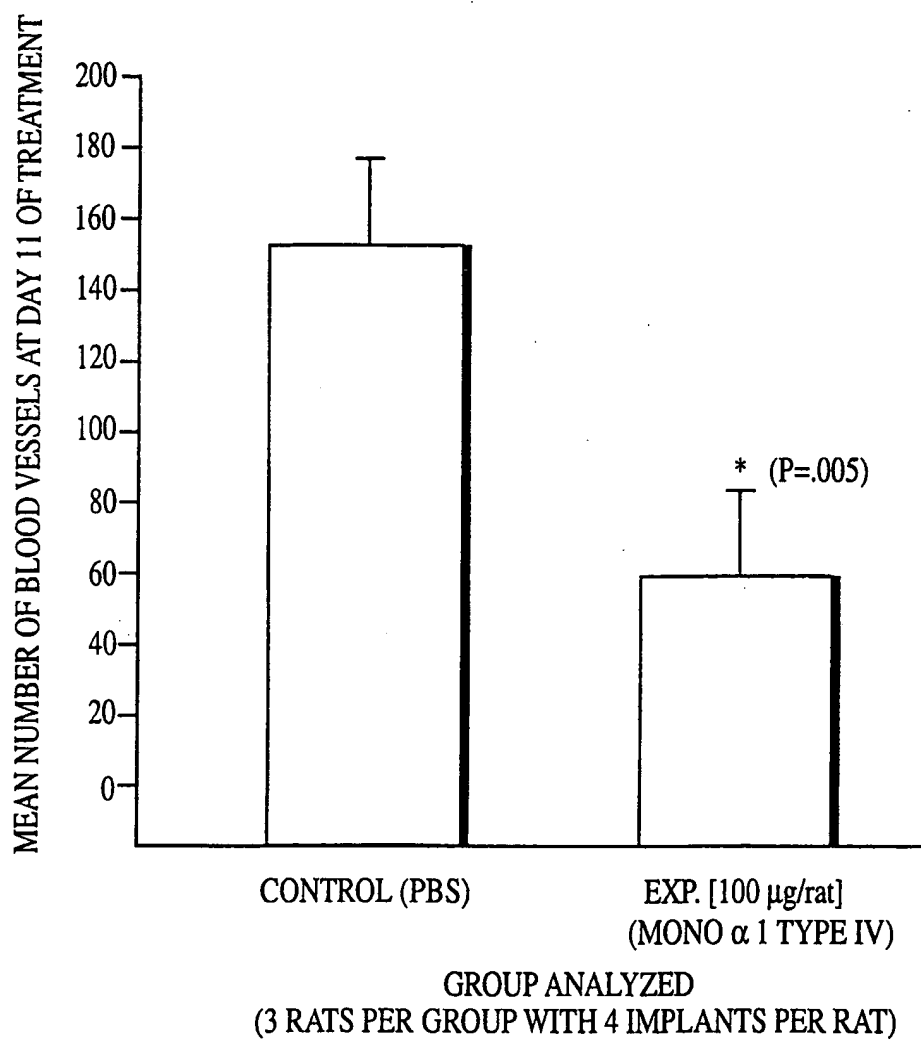


FIG. 5

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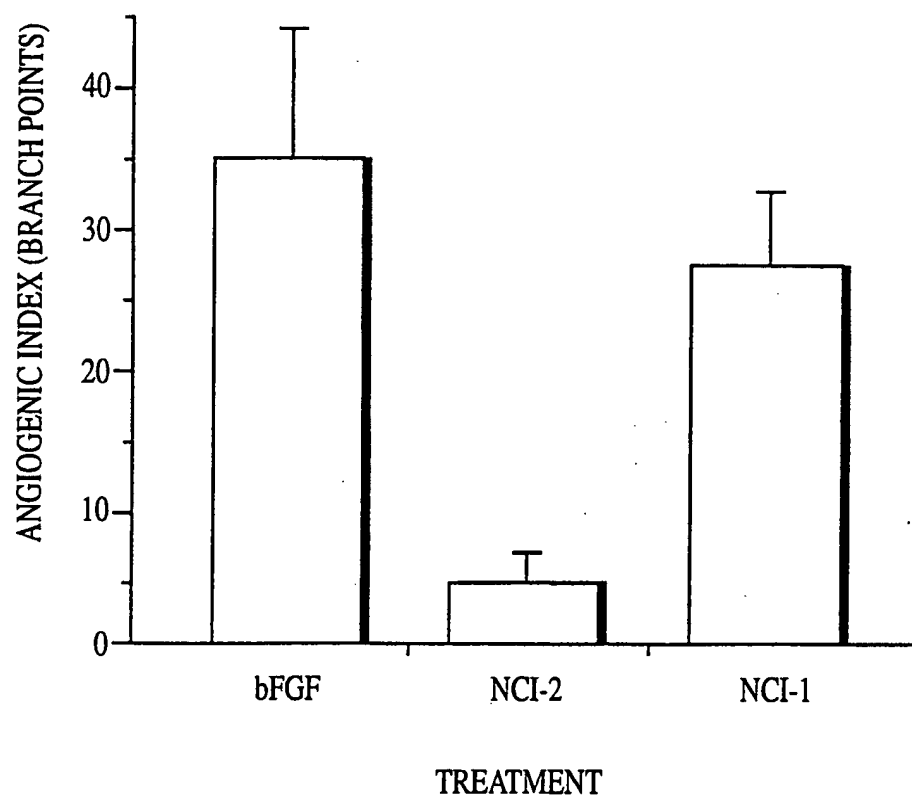


FIG. 6

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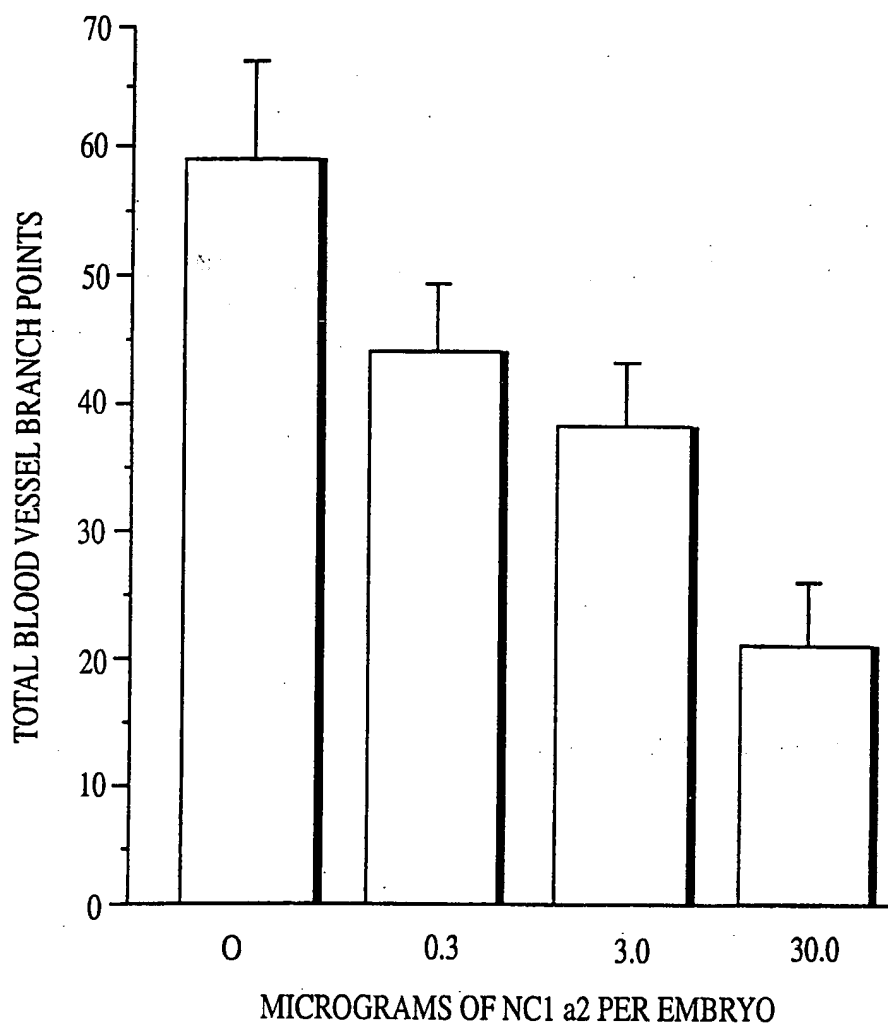


FIG. 7

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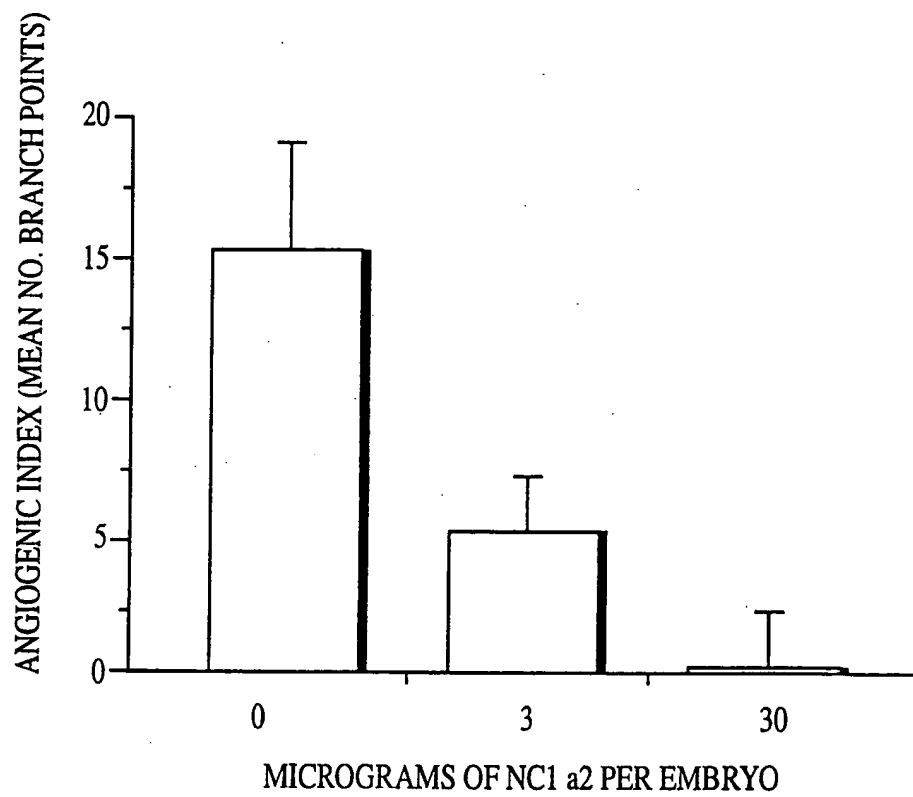


FIG. 8

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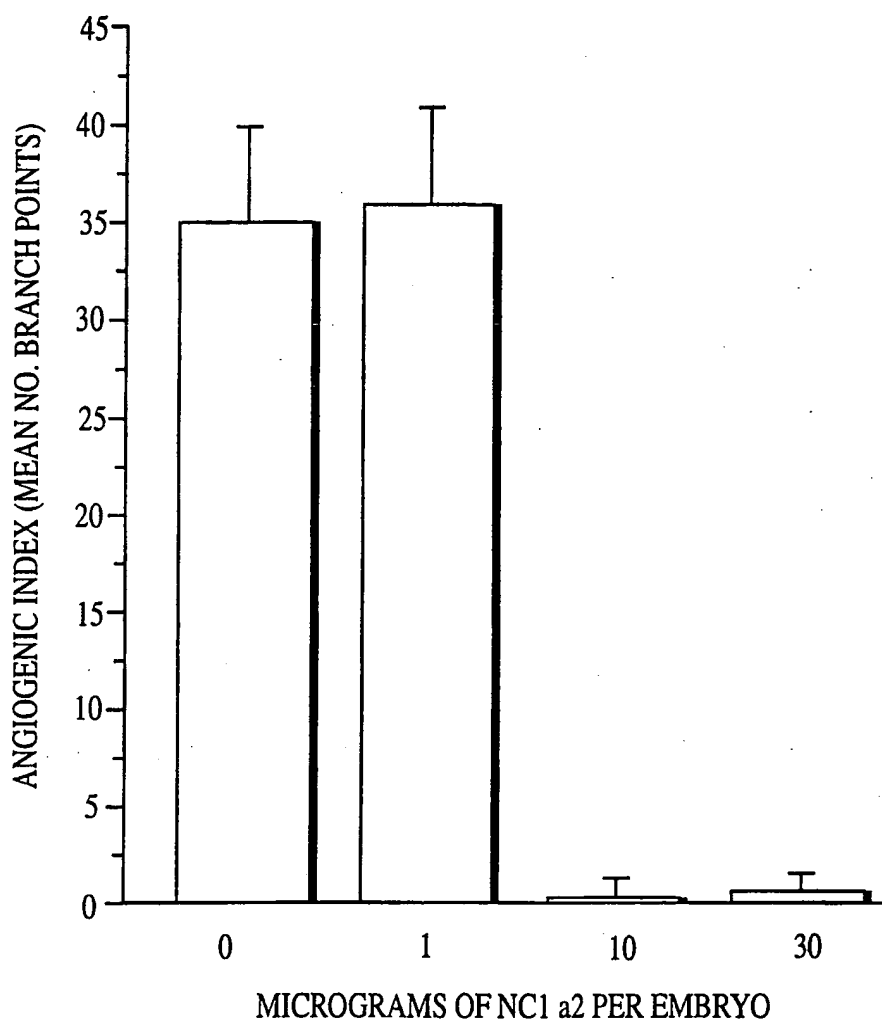


FIG. 9

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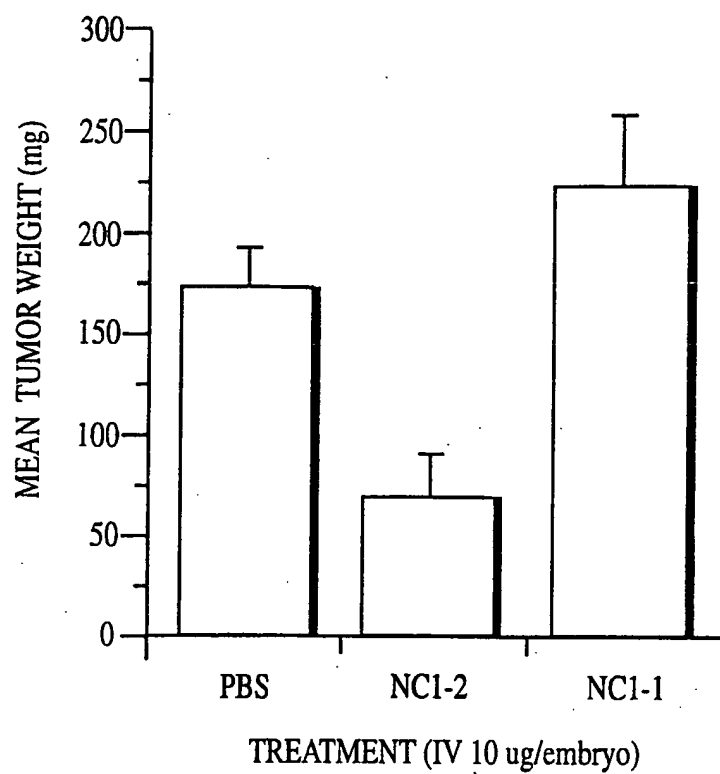


FIG. 10

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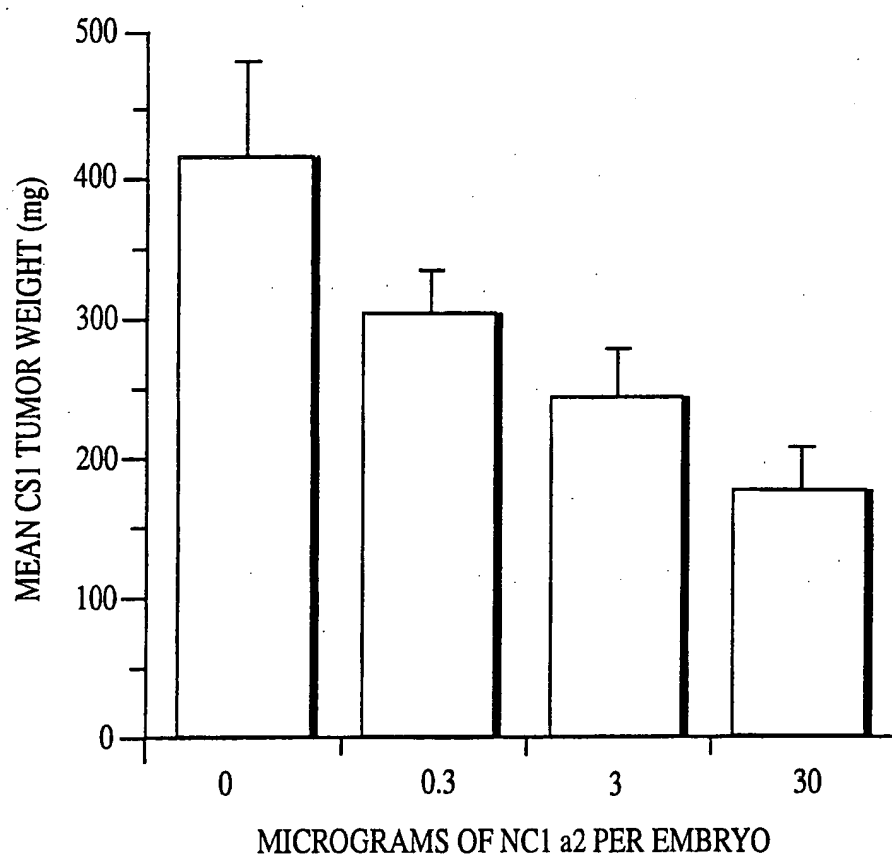


FIG. 11

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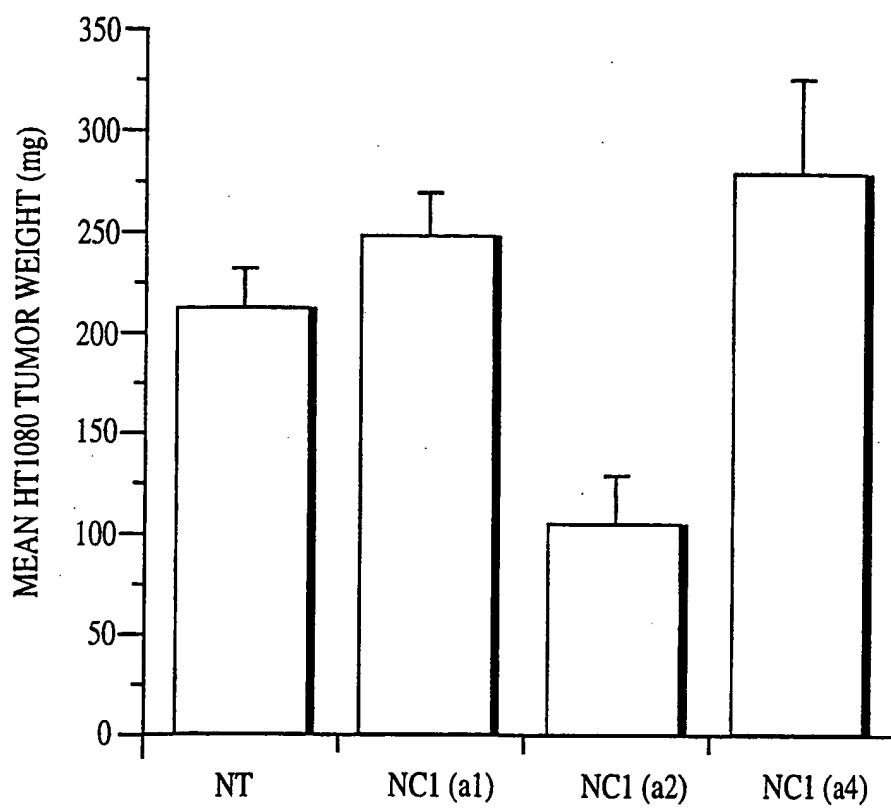


FIG. 12



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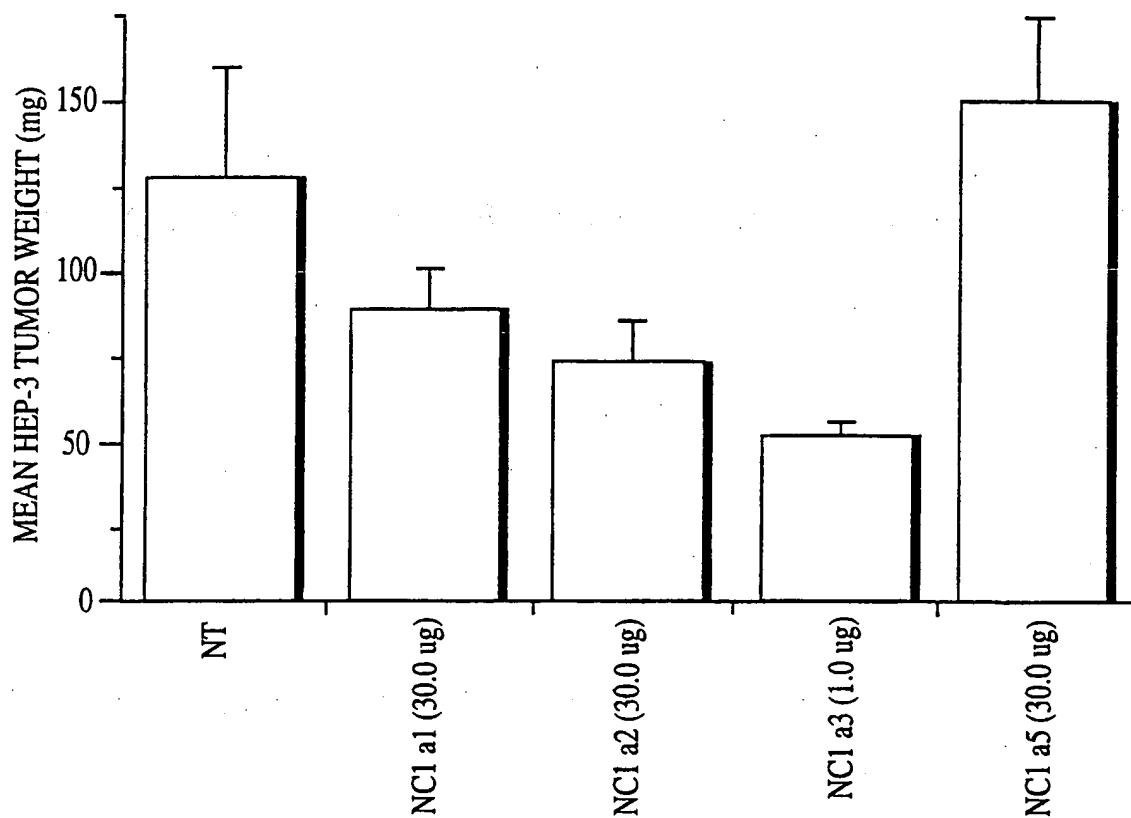


FIG. 13

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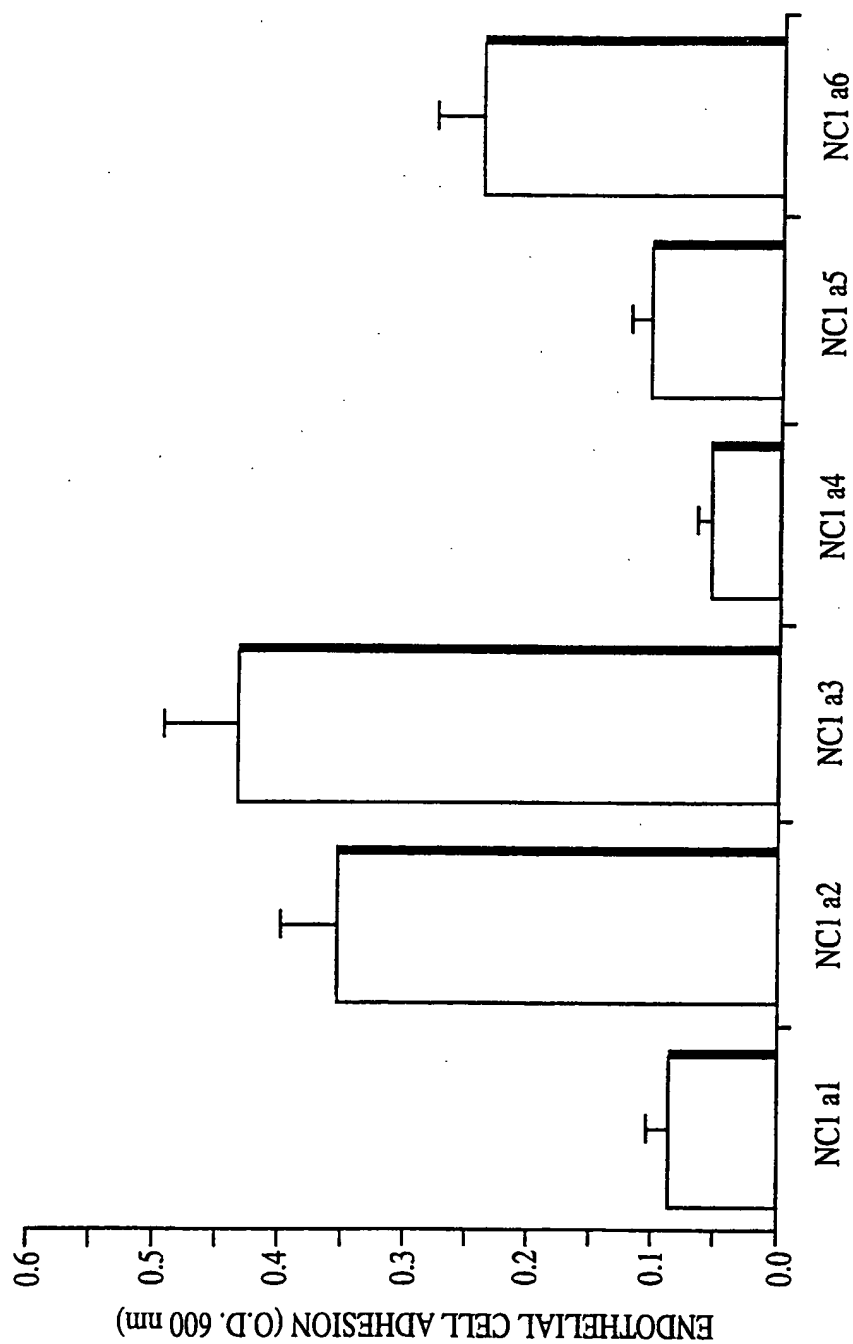


FIG. 14

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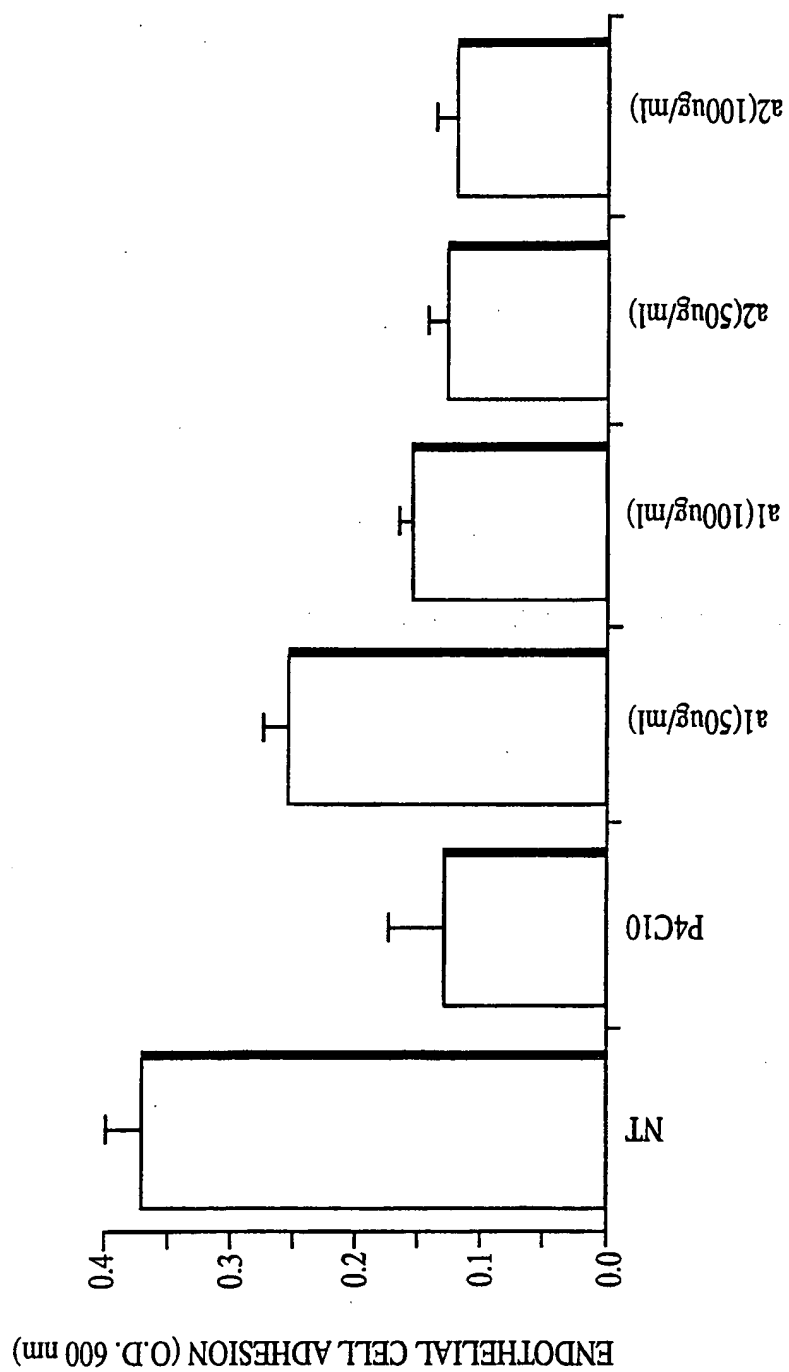


FIG. 15

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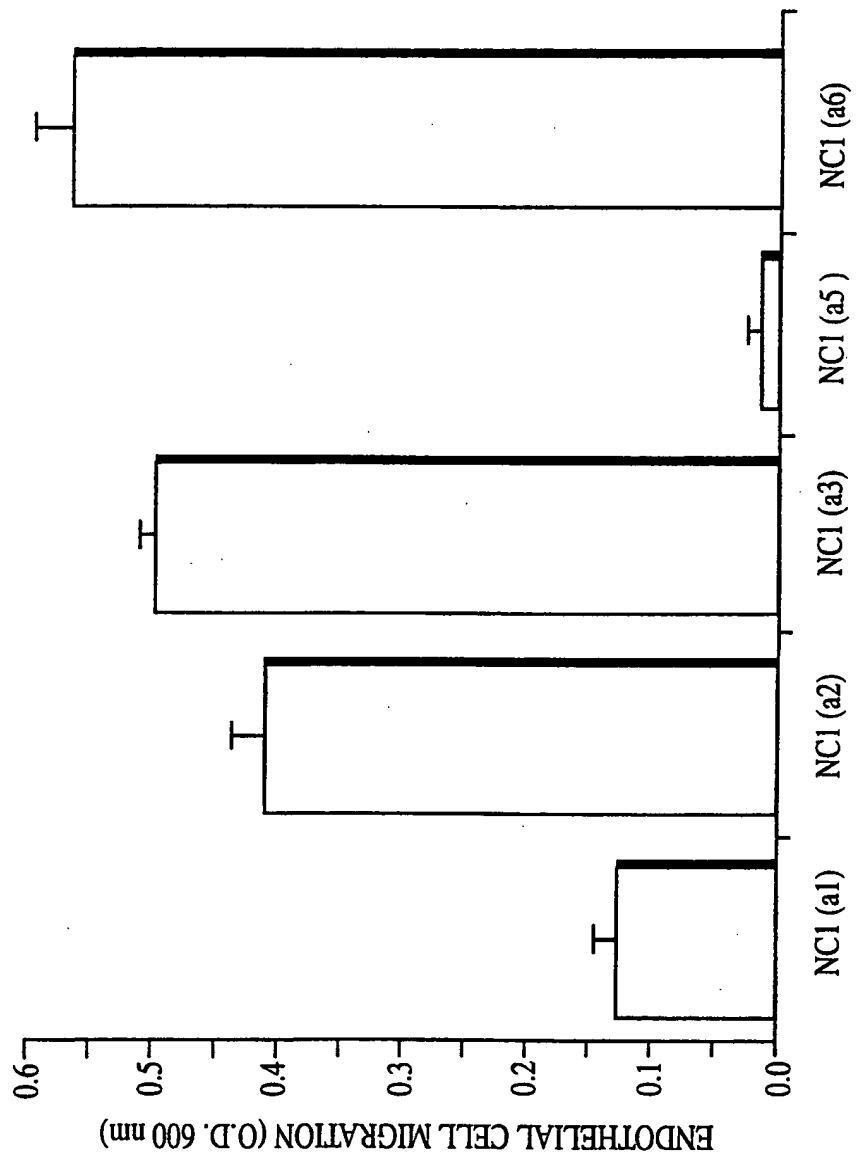


FIG. 16

A.  $\alpha 1$  (IV) NC1

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900 910 920 930 940 950  
| | | | | |  
CTGCCGCCTGCCTGCCACTGAGGGTCCCCAGCACCATGAGGGCCTGGATCTTCTTT  
M R A W I F F

960 970 980 990 1000 1010  
| | | | | |  
CTCCTTTGCCTGGCCGGGAGGGCTCTGGCAGCCCCACTAGCCGACTACAAGGACGACGAT  
L L C L A G R A L A A P L A D Y K D D D

1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070  
| | | | | |  
GACAAGCTAGCATCTGTTGATCACGGCTTCCTTGTGACCAGGCATAGTCAAACAATAGAT  
D K L A S V D H G F L V T R H S Q T I D

1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130  
| | | | | |  
GACCCACAGTGTCTTCTGGGACCAAAATCTTTACCACGGGTACTCTTGTCTCTACGTG  
D P Q C P S G T K I L Y H G Y S L L Y V

1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190  
| | | | | |  
CAAGGCAATGAACGGGCCCCATGGCCAGGACTTGGGCACGGCCGGCAGCTGCCTGCGCAAG  
Q G N E R A H G Q D L G T A G S C L R K

1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250  
| | | | | |  
TTCAGCACAATGCCCTTCCTGTTCTGCAATATTAACAACGTGTGCAACTTTGCATCACGA  
F S T M P F L F C N I N N V C N F A S R

1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310  
| | | | | |  
AATGACTACTCGTACTGGCTGTCCACCCCTGAGCCCATGCCCATGTCAATGGCACCCATC  
N D Y S Y W L S T P E P M P M S M A P I

1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370  
| | | | | |  
ACGGGGGAAAACATAAGACCATTATTAGTAGGTGTGCTGTGTGTGAGGCGCCTGCCATG  
T G E N I R P F I S R C A V C E A P A M

1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430  
| | | | | |  
GTGATGGCCGTGCACAGCCAGACCATTGAGATCCCACCGTGCCCCAGCGGGTGGTCCTCG  
V M A V H S Q T I Q I P P C P S G W S S

1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490  
| | | | | |  
CTGTGGATCGGCTACTCTTTTGTGATGCACACCAGCGCTGGTGCAGAAGGCTCTGGCCAA  
L W I G Y S F V M H T S A G A E G S G Q

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550  
| | | | | |  
GCCCTGGCGTCCCCCGGCTCCTGCCTGGAGGAGTTTAGAAGTGCGCCATTTCATCGAGTGT

FIG. 17a

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A L A S P G S C L E E F R S A P F I E C

1560 1570 1580 1590 1600 1610  
| | | | |  
CACGGCCGTGGGACCTGCAATTACTACGCAAACGCTTACAGCTTTTGGCTCGCCACCATA  
H G R G T C N Y Y A N A Y S F W L A T I

1620 1630 1640 1650 1660 1670  
| | | | |  
GAGAGGAGCGAGATGTTCAAGAAGCCTACGCCGTCCACCTTGAAGGCAGGGGAGCTGCGC  
E R S E M F K K P T P S T L K A G E L R

1680 1690 1700 1710 1720 1730  
| | | | |  
ACGCACGTCAGCCGCTGCCAAGTCTGTATGAGAAGAACATAATGAAGCCTGACTCAGCTA  
T H V S R C Q V C M R R T - -

1740 1750 1760 1770 1780 1790  
| | | | |  
CCGCGGGCCCTATTCTATAGTGTACCTAAATGCTAGAGCTCGCTGATCAGCCTCGACTG

FIG. 17a

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B.  $\alpha 2$  (IV) NC1

-----

900 910 920 930 940 950  
| | | | | |  
CTGCCGCCTGCCTGCCACTGAGGGTCCCAGCACCATGAGGGCCTGGATCTTCTTT  
M R A W I F F

960 970 980 990 1000 1010  
| | | | | |  
CTCCTTTGCCTGGCCGGGAGGGCTCTGGCAGCCCCACTAGCCGACTACAAGGACGACGAT  
L L C L A G R A L A A P L A D Y K D D D

1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070  
| | | | | |  
GACAAGCTAGCCGTCAGCATCGGCTACCTCCTGGTGAAGCACAGCCAGACGGACCAGGAG  
D K L A V S I G Y L L V K H S Q T D Q E

1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130  
| | | | | |  
CCCATGTGCCCGGTGGGCATGAACAACTCTGGAGTGGATACAGCCTGCTGTACTTTCGAG  
P M C P V G M N K L W S G Y S L L Y F E

1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190  
| | | | | |  
GGCCAGGAGAAGGCGCACAAACCAGGACCTGGGGCTGGCGGGCTCCTGCCTGGCGCGGTTTC  
G Q E K A H N Q D L G L A G S C L A R F

1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250  
| | | | | |  
AGCACCATGCCCTTCCTGTACTGCAACCCTGGTGATGTCTGCTACTATGCCAGCCGGAAC  
S T M P F L Y C N P G D V C Y Y A S R N

1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310  
| | | | | |  
GACAAGTCCTACTGGCTCTCTACCACTGCGCCGCTGCCCATGATGCCCGTGGCCGAGGAC  
D K S Y W L S T T A P L P M M P V A E D

1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370  
| | | | | |  
GAGATCAAGCCCTACATCAGCCGCTGTTCTGTGTGTGAGGCCCCGGCCATCGCCATCGCG  
E I K P Y I S R C S V C E A P A I A I A

1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430  
| | | | | |  
GTCCACAGTCAGGATGTCTCCATCCCACACTGCCCAGCTGGGTGGCGGAGTTTGTGGATC  
V H S Q D V S I P H C P A G W R S L W I

1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490  
| | | | | |  
GGATATTCCTTCCTCATGCACACGGCGGGAGACGAAGGCGGTGGCCAATCACTGGTG  
G Y S F L M H T A A G D E G G G Q S L V

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550

FIG. 17b

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TCACCGGGCAGCTGTCTAGAGGACTTCCGCGCCACACCATTTCATCGAATGCAATGGAGGC					
S P G S C L E D F R A T P F I E C N G G					
1560	1570	1580	1590	1600	1610
CGCGGCACCTGCCACTACTACGCCAACCAAGTACAGCTTCTGGCTGACCACCATTCCCGAG					
R G T C H Y Y A N K Y S F W L T T I P E					
1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670
CAGAGCTTCCAGGGCTCGCCCTCCGCCGACACGCTCAAGGCCGGCCTCATCCGCACACAC					
Q S F Q G S P S A D T L K A G L I R T H					
1680	1690	1700	1710	1720	1730
ATCAGCCGCTGCCAGGTGTGCATGAAGAACCTGTGAGCCGGCGCGTGCCAGGGCCCTATT					
I S R C Q V C M K N L -					
1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
CTATAGTGTACCTAAATGCTAGAGCTCGCTGATCAGCCTCGACTGTGCCTTCTAGTTGC					

FIG. 17b



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C.  $\alpha 3$ (IV)NC1

-----

900 910 920 930 940 950  
| | | | |  
CTGCCGCCTGCCTGCCACTGAGGGTTCCCAGCACCATGAGGGCCTGGATCTTCTTT  
M R A W I F F

960 970 980 990 1000 1010  
| | | | |  
CTCCTTTGCCTGGCCGGGAGGGCTCTGGCAGCCCCGCTAGCCGACTACAAGGACGACGAT  
L L C L A G R A L A A P L A D Y K D D D

1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070  
| | | | |  
GACAAACGTGGAGACAGTGGATCACCTGCAACCTGGACAACGAGAGGCTTTGTCTTCACC  
D K R G D S G S P A T W T T R G F V F T

1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130  
| | | | |  
CGACACAGTCAAACCACAGCAATTCCTTCATGTCCAGAGGGGACAGTGCCACTCTACAGT  
R H S Q T T A I P S C P E G T V P L Y S

1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190  
| | | | |  
GGGTTTTCTTTTCTTTTGTACAAGGAAATCAACGAGCCACGGACAAGACCTTGGAAC  
G F S F L F V Q G N Q R A H G Q D L G T

1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250  
| | | | |  
CTTGGCAGCTGCCTGCAGCGATTTACCACAATGCCATTCTTATTCTGCAATGTCAATGAT  
L G S C L Q R F T T M P F L F C N V N D

1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310  
| | | | |  
GTATGTAATTTTGCATCTCGAAATGATTATTTCATACTGGCTGTCAACACCAGCTCTGATG  
V C N F A S R N D Y S Y W L S T P A L M

1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370  
| | | | |  
CCAATGAACATGGCTCCCATTTACTGGCAGAGCCCTTGAGCCTTATATAAGCAGATGCACT  
P M N M A P I T G R A L E P Y I S R C T

1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430  
| | | | |  
GTTTGTGAAGGTCTGCGATCGCCATAGCCGTTTCACAGCCAAACCACTGACATTCTCTCA  
V C E G P A I A I A V H S Q T T D I P P

1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490  
| | | | |  
TGTCTCACGGCTGGATTCTCTCTGGAAGGATTTTCATTCATCATGTTCAAGTGCA  
C P H G W I S L W K G F S F I M F T S A

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550

FIG. 17c

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GGTTCTGAGGGCGCCGGGCAAGCACTGGCCTCCCCCGGCTCCTGCCTGGAAGAATTCCGA  
G S E G A G Q A L A S P G S C L E E F R

1560 1570 1580 1590 1600 1610  
GCCAGCCCATTTCTAGAATGTCATGGAAGAGGAACGTGCAACTACTATTCAAATTCCTAC  
A S P F L E C H G R G T C N Y Y S N S Y

1620 1630 1640 1650 1660 1670  
AGTTTCTGGCTGGCTTCATTAAACCCAGAAAGAATGTTTCAGAAAGCCTATTCCATCAACT  
S F W L A S L N P E R M F R K P I P S T

1680 1690 1700 1710 1720 1730  
GTGAAAGCTGGGGAATTAGAAAAATAATAAGTCGCTGTCAGGTGTGCATGAAGAAAAGA  
V K A G E L E K I I S R C Q V C M K K R

1740 1750 1760 1770 1780 1790  
CACTGAGGGCCCTATTCTATAGTGTACCTAAATGCTAGAGCTCGCTGATCAGCCTCGAC  
H -

FIG. 17c

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D.  $\alpha 4$ (IV) NC1

-----

900 910 920 930 940 950  
CTGCCGCTGCCTGCCTGCCACTGAGGGTCCCAGCACCATGAGGGCCTGGATCTTCTTT  
M R A W I F F

960 970 980 990 1000 1010  
CTCCTTTGCCTGGCCGGGAGGGCTCTGGCAGCCCCGCTAGCCGACTACAAGGACGACGAT  
L L C L A G R A L A A P L A D Y K D D D

1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070  
GACAAGCCTGGATACCTCGGTGGCTTCCTCCTGGTTCTCCACAGTCAGACGGACCAGGAG  
D K P G Y L G G F L L V L H S Q T D Q E

1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130  
CCCACCTGCCCCCTGGGCATGCCAGGCTCTGGACTGGGTATAGTCTGTTATACCTGGAA  
P T C P L G M P R L W T G Y S L L Y L E

1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190  
GGGCAAGAGAAAGCTCACAATCAAGACCTTGGTCTGGCAGGGTCTTGCCCTTCCCGTATTT  
G Q E K A H N Q D L G L A G S C L P V F

1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250  
AGCACGCTGCCCTTTGCCTACTGCAACATCCACCAGGTGTGCCACTATGCCAGAGAAAC  
S T L P F A Y C N I H Q V C H Y A Q R N

1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310  
GACAGATCCTACTGGCTGGCCAGCGCTGCGCCCCCTCCCCATGATGCCACTCTCTGAAGAG  
D R S Y W L A S A A P L P M M P L S E E

1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370  
GCGATCCGCCCCCTATGTCAGCCGCTGTGCGGTATGCGAGGCCCGGCCAGGCGGTGGCG  
A I R P Y V S R C A V C E A P A Q A V A

1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430  
GTGCACAGCCAGGACCAGTCCATCCCCCATGTCCGCAGACCTGGAGGAGCCTCTGGATC  
V H S Q D Q S I P P C P Q T W R S L W I

1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490  
GGGTATTCATTCTCTGATGCACACAGGAGCTGGGGACCAAGGAGGAGGGCAGGCCCTTATG  
G Y S F L M H T G A G D Q G G G Q A L M

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550

FIG. 17d

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[illegible]

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E. α5 (IV) NC1

-----

900 910 920 930 940 950  
CTGCCGCCTGCCTGCCACTGAGGGTCCCAGCACCATGAGGGCCTGGATCTTCTTT  
M R A W I F F

960 970 980 990 1000 1010  
CTCCTTTGCCTGGCCGGGAGGGCTCTGGCAGCCCCGCTAGCTGACTACAAGGACGACGAT  
L L C L A G R A L A A P L A D Y K D D D

1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070  
GACAAAGGTCCCCCTGGAACCTCCTCTGTGACATGGATTCTTATTACAGCCACAGC  
D K G P P G T S S V A H G F L I T R H S

1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130  
CAGACAACGGATGCACCACAATGCCACAGGGAACACTTCAGGTCTATGAAGGCTTTTCT  
Q T T D A P Q C P Q G T L Q V Y E G F S

1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190  
CTCCTGTATGTACAAGGAAATAAAAGAGCCACGGTCAAGACTTGGGGACGGCTGGCAGC  
L L Y V Q G N K R A H G Q D L G T A G S

1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250  
TGCCTTCGTCGCTTTAGTACCATGCCTTTCATGTTCTGCAACATCAATAATGTTTGCAAC  
C L R R F S T M P F M F C N I N N V C N

1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310  
TTTGCTTCAAGAAATGACTATTCTTACTGGCTCTCTACCCCAGAGCCCATGCCAATGAGC  
F A S R N D Y S Y W L S T P E P M P M S

1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370  
ATGCAACCCCTAAAGGGCCAGAGCATCCAGCCATTCTAGTCGATGTGCAGTATGTGAA  
M Q P L K G Q S I Q P F I S R C A V C E

1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430  
GCTCCAGCTGTGGTGATCGCAGTTCACAGTCAGACGATCCAGATTCCCCATTGTCCTCAG  
A P A V V I A V H S Q T I Q I P H C P Q

1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490  
GGATGGGATTCTCTGTGGATTGGTTATTCTTCATGATGCATACAAGTGCAGGGGCAGAA  
G W D S L W I G Y S F M M H T S A G A E

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550

FIG. 17e

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GGCTCAGGTCAAGCCCTAGCCTCCCCTGGTTCCTGCTTGAAGAGTTTCGTTTCAGCTCCC					
G S G Q A L A S P G S C L E E F R S A P					
1560	1570	1580	1590	1600	1610
TTCATCGAATGTCATGGGAGGGGTACCTGTAACTACTATGCCAACTCCTACAGCTTTTGG					
F I E C H G R G T C N Y Y A N S Y S F W					
1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670
CTGGCAACTGTAGATGTGTCAGACATGTTTCAGTAAACCTCAGTCAGAAACGCTGAAAGCA					
L A T V D V S D M F S K P Q S E T L K A					
1680	1690	1700	1710	1720	1730
GGAGACTTGAGGACACGAATTAGCCGATGTCAAGTGTGCATGAAGAGGACATAACGCGGC					
G D L R T R I S R C Q V C M K R T -					
1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
CGCTCGAGCATGCATCTAGAGGGCCCTATTCTATAGTGTACCTAAATGCTAGAGCTCGC					

FIG. 17e

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F.  $\alpha 6$  (IV) NCL

-----

900 910 920 930 940 950  
| | | | | |  
CTGCCGCCTGCCTGCCACTGAGGGTCCCAGCACCATGAGGGCCTGGATCTTCTTT  
M R A W I F F

960 970 980 990 1000 1010  
| | | | | |  
CTCCTTTGCCTGGCCGGGAGGGCTCTGGCAGCCCCACTAGCCGACTACAAGGACGACGAT  
L L C L A G R A L A A P L A D Y K D D D

1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070  
| | | | | |  
GACAAGCTAGCGAGCATGAGAGTGGGCTACACGTTGGTAAAGCACAGCCAGTCGGAACAG  
D K L A S M R V G Y T L V K H S Q S E Q

1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130  
| | | | | |  
GTGCCCCCGTGTCCCATCGGGATGAGCCAGCTGTGGGTGGGGTACAGCTTACTGTTTGTG  
V P P C P I G M S Q L W V G Y S L L F V

1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190  
| | | | | |  
GAGGGGCAAGAGAAAGCCCACAACCAGGACCTGGGCTTTGCTGGCTCCTGTCTGCCCCGC  
E G Q E K A H N Q D L G F A G S C L P R

1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250  
| | | | | |  
TTCAGCACCATGCCCTTCATCTACTGCAACATCAACGAGGTGTGCCACTATGCCAGGCGC  
F S T M P F I Y C N I N E V C H Y A R R

1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310  
| | | | | |  
AATGATAAATCTTACTGGCTCTCCACTACCGCCCCTATCCCCATGATGCCCGTCAGCCAG  
N D K S Y W L S T T A P I P M M P V S Q

1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370  
| | | | | |  
ACCCAGATTCCCCAGTACATCAGCCGCTGCTCTGTGTGTGAGGCACCCTCGCAAGCCATT  
T Q I P Q Y I S R C S V C E A P S Q A I

1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430  
| | | | | |  
GCTGTGCACAGCCAGGACATCACCATCCCGCAGTGCCCCCTGGGCTGGCGCAGCCTCTGG  
A V H S Q D I T I P Q C P L G W R S L W

1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490  
| | | | | |  
ATTGGGTACTCTTTCTCATGCACACTGCCGCTGGTGCCGAGGGTGGAGGCCAGTCCCTG  
I G Y S F L M H T A A G A E G G G Q S L

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550

FIG. 17f

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GTCTCACCTGGCTCCTGCCTAGAGGACTTTTCGGGCCACTCCTTTCATCGAATGCAGTGGT					
V S P G S C L E D F R A T P F I E C S G					
1560	1570	1580	1590	1600	1610
GCCCCGAGGCACCTGCCACTACTTTGCAAACAAGTACAGTTTCTGGTTGACCACAGTGGAG					
A R G T C H Y F A N K Y S F W L T T V E					
1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670
GAGAGGCAGCAGTTTGGGGAGTTGCCTGTGTCTGAAACGCTGAAAGCTGGGCAGCTCCAC					
E R Q Q F G E L P V S E T L K A G Q L H					
1680	1690	1700	1710	1720	1730
ACTCGAGTCAGTCGCTGCCAGGTGTGTATGAAAAGCCTGTAGGGTGGCACCTGCCACGGG					
T R V S R C Q V C M K S L -					
1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
CCCTATTCTATAGTGTCACCTAAATGCTAGAGCTCGCTGATCAGCCTCGACTGTGCCTTC					

FIG. 17f

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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>A61K 38/39 // C07K 14/78</b>	<b>A3</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 99/49885</b> (43) International Publication Date: 7 October 1999 (07.10.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/06445 (22) International Filing Date: 26 March 1999 (26.03.99)  (30) Priority Data: 60/079,783 27 March 1998 (27.03.98) US 60/106,170 29 October 1998 (29.10.98) US  (71) Applicant: UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER [US/US]; 3901 Rainbow Boulevard, Kansas City, KS 66160 (US).  (72) Inventors: HUDSON, Billy, G.; Box 420, Omaha Park, AR 72662 (US). SARRAS, Michael, P., Jr.; 10820 Countryside Drive, Kansas City, KS 66103 (US).  (74) Agent: HARPER, David, S.; McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff, 300 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606 (US).	(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, MX, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>  (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 9 December 1999 (09.12.99)	
(54) Title: THE USE OF ISOLATED DOMAINS OF TYPE IV COLLAGEN TO MODIFY CELL AND TISSUE INTERACTIONS  (57) Abstract  The instant invention provides methods and kits for inhibiting angiogenesis, tumor growth and metastasis, and endothelial cell interactions with the extracellular matrix, involving contacting the tumor or animal tissue with at least one isolated type IV collagen NC1 $\alpha$ chain monomer. In a specific embodiment of the invention, the isolated domain of type IV collagen comprises the NC1 ( $\alpha$ 1), ( $\alpha$ 2), ( $\alpha$ 3), or ( $\alpha$ 6) chain monomer, or protein constructs having substantially the same structure as the NC1 ( $\alpha$ 1), ( $\alpha$ 2), ( $\alpha$ 3), or ( $\alpha$ 6) chain monomer.		

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/06445

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 A61K38/39 //C07K14/78

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 691 182 A (SARRAS JR MICHAEL P ET AL) 25 November 1997 (1997-11-25) cited in the application column 12, line 14-24 figures 7,8 example 3	1-34
X	HAN J ET AL: "A cell binding domain from the alpha3 chain of type IV collagen inhibits proliferation of melanoma cells." JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1997 AUG 15) 272 (33) 20395-401. , XP002118639 abstract page 20395, right-hand column, paragraphs 2,3 page 20397, left-hand column, paragraph 3 --- -/-	3,6,17

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 October 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/10/1999

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Authorized officer

Covone, M

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 97 15666 A (CHILDRENS MEDICAL CENTER) 1 May 1997 (1997-05-01) page 3, line 2-6 examples 4-7 -----	1-34
A	MARAGOUidakis M E ET AL: "Basement membrane biosynthesis as a target for developing inhibitors of angiogenesis with anti- tumor properties." KIDNEY INTERNATIONAL, (1993 JAN) 43 (1) 147-50. , XP002118640 abstract page 149, left-hand column, paragraph 1 -right-hand column, paragraph 2 -----	1-34
P,X	PRESTAYKO, A. W. (1) ET AL: "Type IV collagen domains inhibit adhesion and migration of tumor cells and block angiogenesis." PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH ANNUAL MEETING, (MARCH, 1998) VOL. 39, PP. 45. MEETING INFO.: 89TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA MARCH 28-APRIL 1, 1998 AMERICAN , XP002118641 the whole document -----	1-34

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 99/ 06445

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-3, 7-19, 21-26, 29-34  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
  
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US 99 06445

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.1

Although claims 1-3 7-19 21-26 29-34 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

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Continuation of Box I.1

Claims Nos.: 1-3 7-19 21-26 29-34

Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by therapy

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/06445

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5691182 A	25-11-1997	US 5567609 A	22-10-1996
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